1		II. PLAINTIFF	
2	2.1 The Plaintiff	is the State of Washington.	
3	2.2 The Attorne	by General is authorized to commence this action pursuant to	
4	RCW 19.86.080 and RCW 19.86.140.		
5		III. DEFENDANT	
6	3.1 Defendant I	SI TITLE AGENCY, INC, (LSI or Defendant) is a for-profit	
7	Illinois corporation.		
8	3.2 LSI is a who	lly-owned subsidiary of LSI Title Company and Lender Processing	
9	Services, Inc.		
10	3.3 LSI claims a	a physical presence in the State of Washington pursuant to RCW	
11	61.24.030(6) at 13920 SE Eastgate Way, Suite 115, Bellevue, WA, and before that at 1111		
12	Main Street, #200, Vancouver, WA 98660.		
13	3.4 LSI acts as a	foreclosing trustee for grantors and beneficiaries under the Deed of	
14	Trust Act, RCW 61.24 et seq.		
15	3.5 Foreclosure	trustees are responsible for conducting nonjudicial foreclosures,	
16	called trustee's sales, in accordance with the Deed of Trust Act, RCW 61.24 et al, and the		
17	terms of the mortgage trans	action documents.	
18	3.6 Foreclosure t	rustees must perform their duties in good faith and owe that duty to	
19	the borrower and the benefit	ciary. RCW 61.24.010(4).	
20	IV. SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT ACTION		
21	4.1 Defendant is	now, and has been at all times relevant to this lawsuit, acting as a	
22	trustee on thousands of deeds of trust throughout the State of Washington and is thus engaged		
23	in trade or commerce within the meaning of RCW 19.86.020.		
24	4.2 Homeowners	facing foreclosure are captive to LSI's trustee services.	
25	Homeowners cannot shop around for another trustee, they cannot negotiate the cost of LSI's		
26	services or the cost of the third party services LSI chooses, and they cannot direct LSI's		
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activities. This vulnerable situation is compounded for homeowners by the complexities of the foreclosure process, by the homeowners' highly distressed financial circumstances, and the high stakes nature of the proceeding. Foreclosure sales are usually irreversible. Any defense must be asserted before the sale occurs. Because courts are not involved in foreclosures, homeowners' only protections are the detailed procedures and requirements contained in the Deed of Trust Act, and a neutral foreclosure trustee who insures those procedures are followed to the letter.

4.3 LSI is a foreclosure trustee that has failed to comply with the procedures of the Deed of Trust Act in each and every foreclosure it has conducted since at least June 12, 2008.

V. FACTS

- 5.1 LSI regularly acts as a successor trustee for deeds of trust secured by residential real property located in the State of Washington.
- 5.2 LSI has been at all times relevant to this action in competition with others engaged in similar activities in the state of Washington and engages in the acts below as a matter of practice.
- 5.3 Defendant has failed to maintain the statutorily-required physical presence in the State of Washington, with telephone service at that address. RCW 61.24.030(6).
 - a. By issuing Notices of Trustee's Sale, conducting trustee's sales, and issuing Trustee's Deeds without maintaining the required physical presence, Defendant has misrepresented its authority to issue such notices, conduct trustee's sales, and issue Trustee's Deeds.
 - b. By conducting the nonjudicial foreclosure process while failing to maintain a physical presence with telephone service, the Defendant has unfairly: i) prevented homeowners from having face-to-face contact with their trustee, ii) prevented homeowners from gaining responses to time-sensitive foreclosure issues, iii) prevented homeowners from physically

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presenting time-sensitive payments to stop a foreclosure, iv) prevented homeowners from delivering payments in a manner that insures that the beneficiary can not deny timely payment was made, v) prevented homeowners from physically presenting mortgage-related documents in a manner that will stop the beneficiary from claiming the homeowner failed to provide such documents, and vi) potentially clouded title to homes it has sold at auction.

- 5.4 As a trustee on deeds of trust, Defendant has a duty of good faith towards the borrower and grantor on the deed of trust, as well as to the beneficiary.
- 5.5 LSI has agreements with beneficiaries and/or their agents to the effect that LSI will only cancel or continue non-judicial foreclosure sales if the beneficiary or agent approves.
- 5.6 LSI has committed unfair and deceptive acts and violated its duty of good faith by noticing and conducting trustee sales while failing to perform statutory requisites for conducting such sales as contained in the Deed of Trust Act, RCW 61.24.030 and .040. Those failures include:
 - a. Failing to maintain a physical presence with telephone service at that address.
 - b. Failing to identify the actual owner of the Promissory Note in the Notice of Default.
 - c. Failing to obtain proof that the beneficiary is the owner of the promissory note secured by the deed of trust.
 - d. Creating or using documents essential to a valid trustee's sale, or to a reconveyance of the deed of trust, that are improperly executed, notarized or sworn to.

- 5.7 Homeowners have the right to stop a foreclosure by paying an amount (the "reinstatement amount") set by statute and itemized by the foreclosure trustee. RCW 61.24.090.
- 5.8 The Deed of Trust Act limits the reinstatement amount to the following charges: arrearages on the loan; expenses "actually incurred" by the trustee to enforce the note; a reasonable trustee's fee; a reasonable attorney's fee; and, the costs of recording a notice of discontinuance of the foreclosure. RCW 61.24.090 (1)(a) and (b).
- 5.9 Defendant has failed to properly itemize and/or misrepresented the reinstatement amount, including but not limited to, by demanding "misc." fees, by demanding fees for charges not actually incurred and/or services not provided such as certain title insurance-related fees and cancellation of notice fees, and by demanding fees that should not be imposed on the homeowner such as for transferring interests to assignees.
- 5.10 By demanding inaccurate amounts and failing to properly itemize amounts, Defendant has prevented borrowers from determining whether fees are reasonable, has overcharged borrowers and has prevented borrowers from curing their default within the statutory guidelines for reinstatement.
- 5.11 LSI initiated foreclosures on homes without first performing its "meet and confer" duties or assuring itself that the beneficiary complied with RCW 61.24.031, thus depriving homeowners of their opportunity to avoid foreclosure.
- 5.12 Defendant systematically conceals, misrepresents or inaccurately divulges the true parties to the mortgage transaction in its foreclosure notices and related documents.
 - a. LSI records in county land records Appointments of Successor Trustee from purported beneficiaries, knowing, or duty-bound to know, that they are not the holders of the loans and are therefore not beneficiaries under the Deed of Trust Act.

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- b. In Notices of Default, LSI misrepresents the owner of the Promissory Note by only naming the servicer. Defendant does not identify the actual owner or its address anywhere on the Notices of Default. The Deed of Trust Act requires LSI to identify both the owner of the note and the servicer of the note, with their respective addresses, as well as the servicer's phone number, on each Notice of Default. RCW 61.24.030(8)(1).
- c. In the Notice of Foreclosure, LSI fails to disclose the date it served or posted the Notice of Default, as required by RCW 61.24.040 (1) (f), preventing homeowners from determining whether the property can be lawfully sold on the date listed in the Notice.
- d. In the Notice of Trustee's Sale LSI makes contradictory and misleading statements regarding a tenant's right to occupy foreclosed property. RCW 61.24.040 (9). LSI states, incorrectly, that foreclosure purchasers have the right to evict tenants 20 days after sale. The same notice later states that the foreclosure purchaser can either give a new rental agreement or a notice to vacate in 60 days before the end of the monthly rental period.
- 5.13 Defendant's failures to abide by the Deed of Trust Act have concealed material information needed by homeowners to assert rights and defenses stemming from their loan transaction, to meaningfully negotiate the terms of a loan modification, to exercise their statutory right to reinstate their mortgage, to cure their defaults, and to postpone or stop a foreclosure sale.

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VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

A. Misrepresentations

6.1 In the course of conducting its business Defendant made numerous misrepresentations and failed to disclose material terms as alleged in paragraphs 1.1 through 5.13. Such conduct constitutes unfair or deceptive acts or practices in trade or commerce, and/or unfair methods of competition in violation of RCW 19.86.020, is contrary to the public interest, and is not reasonable in relation to the development and preservation of business.

B. Unfair Practices

6.2 In the course of conducting its business Defendant engaged in numerous unfair acts and practices as alleged in paragraphs 1.1 through 5.13. Such conduct constitutes unfair practices and violates RCW 19.86.020, is contrary to the public interest, and is not reasonable in relation to the development and preservation of business.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, State of Washington, prays for relief as follows:

- 7.1 That the Court adjudge and decree that the Defendant has engaged in the conduct complained of herein.
- 7.2 That the Court adjudge and decree that the conduct complained of constitutes unfair or deceptive acts and practices and an unfair method of competition and is unlawful in violation of the Consumer Protection Act, Chapter 19.86 RCW.
- 7.3 That the Court issue a permanent injunction enjoining and restraining the Defendant, and its representatives, successors, assigns, officers, agents, servants, employees, and all other persons acting or claiming to act for, on behalf of, or in active concert or participation with the Defendant, from continuing or engaging in the unlawful conduct complained of herein.
- 7.4 That the Court assess civil penalties, pursuant to RCW 19.86.140, of up to two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per violation against the Defendant for each and every violation of RCW 19.86.020 caused by the conduct complained of herein.

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1	7.5 That the Court make such orders	s pursuant to RCW 19.86.080 as it deems	
2	appropriate to provide for restitution to consumers of money or property acquired by th		
3	Defendant as a result of the conduct complained of herein.		
4	7.6 That the Court make such orders pursuant to RCW 19.86.080 to provide that the		
5	plaintiff, State of Washington, have and recover from the Defendant the costs of this action		
6	including reasonable attorneys' fees.		
7	7.7 For such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.		
8	DATED this 3/5 day of January, 2013.		
9		Respectfully submitted,	
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11		ROBERT W. FERGUSON	
12	,	Attorney General	
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14		DAVID W. HUEY, WSBA 31380	
15		Senior Counsel	
16		For the State of Washington	
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